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 See Editorial Page, First Column.

T. R.'S WILSON ATTACK BRINGS REBUKE TO WOOD

Garrison in Sharp Message Orders General Not to Repeat Offence.

COLONEL, ANGERED, TAKES FULL BLAME

Says the Administration Had a Chance to Censor Plattsburch Talk if It Desired.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary of War Garrison sent a telegram to-day to Major General Leonard Wood, at the Plattsburch training camp, rebuking him for permitting the speech of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt yesterday, in which the administration was attacked and statements made in contravention of the President's neutrality proclamation. The Secretary did not consult President Wilson before sending the telegram, but it is understood it met with the President's approval.

Secretary Garrison said this afternoon that he did not wish to be interpreted as attacking Colonel Roosevelt. The same action would have been taken, he said, if a speech had been made on prohibition, or woman suffrage, or any other subject foreign to the purpose for which the camp had been ordered.

There would have been no objection on the part of the War Department to Colonel Roosevelt being asked to speak on strategy or on sanitation, it was said, but his speech had nothing whatever to do with the purposes of the camp, and Major General Wood was, therefore, sharply rebuked for permitting it.

Sharper Censure Possible.

Whether General Wood's action in inviting Colonel Roosevelt to speak at the camp on subjects foreign to its work would be incorporated into its efficiency record the Secretary would not say. He was equally silent as to the possibility of other and more severe censure being meted out.

Following is the text of the Secretary's telegram:

"I have just seen the reports in the newspaper of the speech made by ex-President Roosevelt at the Plattsburch camp. It is difficult to conceive of anything which could have a more detrimental effect upon the real value of this important training camp. This camp, held under government auspices, was successfully demonstrating many things of great moment. Its value consisted in the fact that it conveyed its own impressive lesson in its practical and successful operation and results."

"No opportunity should have been furnished to any subject to present any matter excepting that which was essential to the necessary training there were there to receive. Anything else could only have the effect of distracting attention from the real nature of the experiment, diverting consideration to issues which excite controversy, antagonism and ill feeling, and thereby impairing, if not destroying, what otherwise would have been an effective opportunity given at Plattsburch or at any other similar camp for any such unfortunate consequences."

The Secretary was the more surprised at General Wood's invitation to ex-President Roosevelt, as he had received a letter from the general stating that no discussion of international affairs or of anything but the strict business of soldiering was permitted at the camp.

Misquoted, Says Wood.

General Wood's letter, which was written after the newspapers had attacked the speech, was addressed to him by the Secretary of War, which he made to the men shortly after the camp was opened, read, in part, as follows:

"You, perhaps, have seen something of the articles in the newspapers. It is needless to state there was no discussion by me, nor has there been any by any officers here, of international affairs or anything that comes under the President's prohibition. I have said to the men have been on purely technical subjects, explaining the use of arms, methods of raising them, sanitation, etc."

"My own talk was absolutely on technical lines and had to do with the methods of raising and maintaining armies, voluntary systems, etc., and the usual strong indoctrination of the militia, into which I think a great many of these men will go."

It is reported that Secretary Wilson will take any further action toward reprimanding General Wood, although it was reported to-night that he might have something to say.

Administration to Blame,

Colonel Roosevelt's Reply

Roused to ire by the slap administered to him by Secretary Garrison, through the medium of the "War Department," Colonel Roosevelt returned the verbal blow with interest yesterday, including in his speech a criticism of the administration and his policy.

"If the administration has allowed one-tenth of the spirit and energy in holding Germany and Mexico to account for the murder of Americans that it has spent in preventing people from being taught the need of preparedness, it would have been rendering a service to the whole country," announced Colonel Roosevelt yesterday at his desk in the office of the "Metropolitan Magazine."

Takes Sole Responsibility.

"I am, of course, solely responsible for the whole speech," he continued. "When, after three weeks' notice, the War Department made no objection to my visit to the camp, they were disqualified from criticizing General Wood because I went, and because he did not submit my speech to the administration for its approval."

In reply to Secretary Garrison's statement that the virtue of the camp lay in the fact that it conveyed its own impressive lessons, Colonel Roosevelt pointed out that the virtue of the

Continued on page 3, column 6

CABBAGE BLOSSOMS \$5 BILL

Farmer Almost Eats Treasure Lost Months Ago.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
 Winsted, Conn., Aug. 26.—Two months ago Fritz Helmer, while working in his garden lost a \$5 bill from his work shirt. Yesterday while eating boiled cabbage which was grown in the same garden he recovered the money.

"The bill," said Fritz, "must have fallen into the spreading leaves of a cabbage plant which in heading concealed the money. I have sold a hundred head, and I am glad nobody else got my cabbage bank for a dime."

HIT BY TRAIN, GRABS PILOT

Eight-Year-Old Lad's Bicycle Wrecked, but He Grins and Limp Along.

George Gergulius, the eight-year-old son of Julius Gergulius, of Paulsboro, N. J., was riding too fast on his bicycle to avoid a train at a crossing on the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad last evening, and it hit him amidships. The wheel flew high in the air, but George grabbed the pilot of the engine and clung like grim death. He was dragged over the roadbed till the engine stopped. He limped off with a sprained leg, saying with a grin: "Gee, if I hadn't held on I'd been a general!"

DYNAMITE FOUND IN NAVY DRYDOCK

Extra Guards Placed After Three Sticks of Explosive Are Discovered—Cruiser in Danger.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—As the cruiser Tennessee was weighing anchor today to take the artillery battalion of the marine corps to Havet it became known that three sticks of dynamite had been found in the League Island navy yard's big drydock, in which the auxiliary cruiser Prairie is now being overhauled.

At the commandant's office no information could be obtained, but blue-jackets, marines and workmen told what apparently was an attempt to wreck the huge drydock. Had the dynamite exploded both dock and the Prairie would have suffered serious damage.

Extra precautions had been taken to guard the yard, and blue-jackets with revolvers tucked in holsters at their belts instead of the customary rifle kept all visitors from the piers from which ammunition and other supplies were being lighted to the Tennessee, which was anchored in midstream. The guards kept a close watch on all visitors.

As the hour for the cruiser's departure approached the gathering onlookers increased and the sentries were kept busy seeing that nobody got too close to the ammunition boxes. So large and varied was the cruiser's cargo that it was remarked she "looked more like a moving van than a cruiser." Auto trucks and field guns were lashed to her decks and great quantities of munitions and medical and food supplies were packed away.

POLK IS PICKED TO SUCCEED LANSING

Wilson's Choice for State Department Counsellor, Is Report.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Frank L. Polk, Corporation Counsel of New York City, was said in official circles to-night to be the probable choice of President Wilson for appointment as Counsellor of the State Department. Secretary Lansing is understood to have recommended Mr. Polk.

President is expected to fill the office in a few days. It has been vacant since Mr. Lansing succeeded former Secretary Bryan.

WAITER NEUTRALIZES BELLIGERENT ENVOYS

Leon Keeps von Bernstorff and Spring-Rice from Meeting.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 26.—Quick work on the part of Leon, headwaiter at the Shoreham, prevented the British Ambassador from meeting the German Ambassador at luncheon to-day. Leon, by the way, is a sure-enough neutral, having come from Sweden.

Hardly had he seated Count von Bernstorff than Leon discovered Sir Cecil Spring-Rice walking into the dining room. Thoughts of what might happen should the two diplomats meet gave him a chill.

Leon managed it to the satisfaction of all concerned. Not only did he succeed in placing the belligerent envoys at opposite ends of the room, but he instructed two waiters so that the German was up to the finger bones over the salad. Had they finished at the same time and met at the door, but fortunately, and thanks to Leon, they didn't.

DIG TO SAVE CAVE-IN VICTIM BURIED ALIVE

Brooklyn Workers in Night Shifts Battle with Time.

One man was buried alive and two were seriously injured yesterday by a cave-in of a sewer under construction in Tompkins Avenue, near Maccon Street, Brooklyn. George Bararo, a laborer, of 46 Oak Street, Brooklyn, was the missing man, and up to a late hour last night two shifts of workmen were shoring up the excavation and were digging with all speed, in the hope that Bararo might be recovered alive.

The cave-in broke a hole twenty feet long and ten feet wide in the street, leaving the car tracks without support.

GERMAN SCARE WIDESPREAD

Reports of Alleged Teuton Activities Flood War Department.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary Garrison revealed to-day that for months the War Department had been receiving letters from alleged German agents, such as the masking of big gun foundations in tennis courts and building foundations. No evidence had been discovered, the Secretary said, to substantiate any of the reports.

BREST-LITOVSK FALLS AS CZAR'S ARMIES RETREAT

Russians Make No Effort to Defend Main Fortress.

AUSTRIANS DIVIDE ENEMY'S FORCES

Cavalry Pushes East from Kovell—Germans Move On Toward Grodno.

London, Aug. 26.—Brest-Litovsk, the main Russian fortress and concentration centre for the Bug line of defenses, was occupied by the Austro-Germans to-day. While the Russians offered stout resistance to the invaders during their approach, they did not attempt to defend Brest-Litovsk itself, but evacuated it as they did Ossowetz, in conformity with their intention to take up new positions further East.

German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the works on the western and northwestern front, and succeeded last night in entering the centre fortress. The Russians then gave up the fortress.

The Germans now are in possession of the whole line of railway from Cholm to Bielowitz, which the Russians have already evacuated. The lesser fortresses of Grodno and Olita are now the only strongly defended positions remaining in the hands of the Russians. Both these are being approached by the Germans, and probably will be given up when they have fulfilled their purpose of protecting the retreat of the Russian armies.

Marsh Will Aid Retreat.

The Russians have not yet entered the vast Bielowitz forest, which runs thirty miles north and south and has a width of from seventeen to thirty miles. The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroad lines, it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough.

Even though they should fall, military observers say, the Grand Duke would be well on his way to his new positions before the Germans could reach his flank. There is again talk of Russian preparations for a stand, but no indication as yet where this attempt is to be made.

Austrian cavalry has pushed eastward from Kovell and divided the Russian forces into two groups, which are now unable to co-operate with each other, according to advices received from the commanders at the front.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The official statement of the German Army Headquarters staff says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Bausk and Schoenberg, east of Mita, fighting developed. East-southeast of Rovno fighting continues.

Between Semy and Merez, on the Niemen River, the enemy was driven back.

Germans Move on Grodno.

In the woods east of Augustowo (Grodno) a portion of the army under General von Eichhorn is penetrating in an easterly direction. Further south fighting is taking place on the Berecovka sector.

Our advance troops have reached Bielowitz.

The army of General von Gallwitz drove the enemy from the Oranien sector, to the north and to the south-east of Bielowitz.

A group of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria badly defeated the enemy, who is now fleeing toward the heart of Bielowitz forest. He is only on a stand in the region of Kamieniec-Litovsk. Over the whole front from the Bielowitz forest to the swampy Pripiet region, southeast of Brest-Litovsk, the pursuit is in full swing.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official statement was issued to-day at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

There has been no change in the Riga district. To the southwest of Friedrickstadt in the region of Schoenberg and Radzivilski on the 24th and 25th the enemy, reinforced, resumed the offensive, and severe and stubborn fighting ensued. In the direction of Danaburg, and the region of Okneta on the River Senta, we drove the Germans back.

In the direction of Vilna our troops, which held up the enemy during the 24th and 25th on the positions before Izy, are gradually falling back along both banks of the River Vilja.

On the middle Niemen and the front between the Bobr and the Pripiet our armies, in conformity with instructions, are retiring toward the east. The enemy is pressing our troops only in certain directions, having on the 25th concentrated his principal efforts against Bielowitz and on the roads running eastward from Bielowitz to Kleshtshele.

On other sectors of our front, in general, there has been no important change.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official statement was issued to-night at the Austrian War Office:

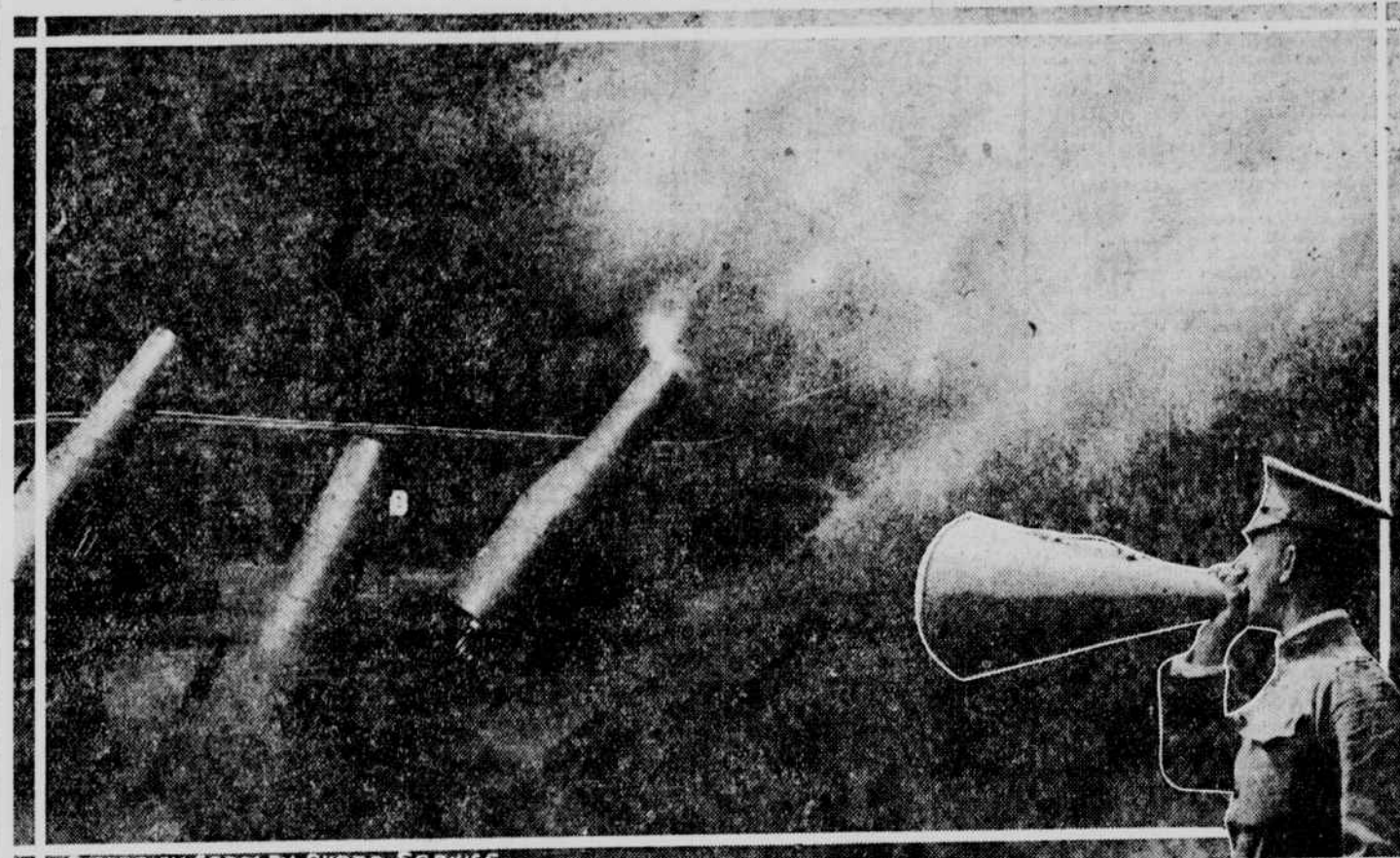
The fortress of Brest-Litovsk has fallen. The Hungarian Landwehr, under Field Marshal von Arz, captured yesterday the village of Kobylany, southwest of the fortress, and thereby broke the exterior of the fort. West Galicia, Silesian and North Moravian infantry stormed at the same time the forts south of the village of Korosczayn. German troops captured the citadel.

Meanwhile the Lesna and in the forest and marshy district southwest of Brest-Litovsk, while our cavalry, pursuing the Russians from Kovell

Continued on page 2, column 5

German U-Boats Will Obey Law and Berlin Yield to U.S. Demands, Washington Officials Convinced

PORT TOTTEN MORTAR A SECOND AFTER FIRING TRIAL SHOT.



It sent a 700-pound shell at 2,200 feet a second toward a five-foot target seven miles out in the Sound. Lieutenant Campbell is shouting orders to lookout men.

GREAT AERIAL FLEETS ATTACK GERMAN LINES

Squadrons of 62 and 60 'Planes Invade Prussia and Flanders.

London, Aug. 26.—Two raids by great fleets of Allied aeroplanes have been made in German territory in the last twenty-four hours. A squadron of sixty-two French aeroplanes made a raid on a German arms works north of Saar-louis, in Rhinish Prussia, according to an announcement of the French War Office to-day. The flotilla, composed of four groups, was the largest ever engaged in a single attack. More than 150 shells, thirty of large calibre, were dropped on the factory.

Berlin tells of this invasion and adds that several persons were killed or injured, but that the material damage was not important. Four enemy aeroplanes were lost in the attack, the German report says. One fell to earth ablaze, killing the pilot and observer; another dropped undamaged into the foe's territory; a third was forced to land by a German aviator, and the fourth landed within range of the German anti-aircraft guns.

A bombing expedition, made up of French, British and Belgian aviators, flying sixty planes, set out to the Mouth of the Scheldt, where they started several fires. Enemy aviators also dropped 127 bombs on the Noyon and bombarded German encampments in the Voivre.

Attacking single-handed, a British aviator dropped bombs on a German submarine off the coast occupied by the enemy near Ostend and sank the U-boat, according to an announcement made by the British War Office to-night.

U-Boat Was Wrecked.

The aviator, Squadron Commander Bigsworth, is highly commended for his brilliant feat, which was all the more notable because it was performed within range of the German anti-aircraft guns. The undersea boat was wrecked by the accuracy of the raider's aim and went down quickly. A German destroyer located its position.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

The statement issued by the British War Office says:

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Arthur W. Bigsworth, R. N., destroyed, single-handed, a German submarine this morning by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked and sank off Ostend. It is not the practice of the Admiralty to disclose the position of submarines.

Continued on page 2, column 7

Ft. Totten Mortars Hurl Shells at Phantom foe

Huge Guns Roar with Glee as Eighteen Shots Fall True at Seven-Mile Range—Fat Man Rolled Down Hill by Concussion.

"Commence firing!"

From the megaphone, held by a young khaki-clad lieutenant on the grassy terrace, two words came sounding down into the concrete pit where men and guns were at rest. A bell jangled once.

Four men who might have been machinists, judging from their greasy blue overalls and caps to match, sprang to a hand truck, while two others whirled a wheel which opened a yawning hole in the end of a short, bottled bottle of steel. On the truck rested a cone of cast iron, all dull gray except for a copper-colored belt at the larger end. Propelled by its own momentum and a shove from a long rod, this cone slipped off the truck and disappeared in the hole. The truck was pulled back out of the way.

A bell jangled twice. Through a narrow passage way that led out of the pit at one corner ran another man carrying a bulky bag in his arms. It was canvas-colored, with red coverings at either end. He hoisted it up, other hands gave a shove, and pushed it next to the cone. More whirling of wheels locked the door of the bottle. As custodians of cone and bag ran back to their places, other inmates of the pit turned other wheels, and the big bottle tilted until its muzzle pointed almost straight upward.

Steel Bottle Pops.

Twenty seconds had ticked away since the command was given. A short delay—just long enough for the lieutenant to run down into the pit to take a final look at adjustments regulating the elevation—and the bell jangled three times.

"All ready—Fire!" said the megaphone.

No one pulled a trigger. No one pushed a button. Over in the corner from which the bag had been brought a man with little red insignia on the sleeve of his jumper pulled up on something that looked like the handle of a bicycle pump. When he pushed down on this handle a twelve-inch mortar spat about coast defense for the first time in two years. Time, 10:58 a. m. yesterday.

As to what happened next, it all depends whether you were looking at the gun or peering through glasses up into the air. If you were looking up a small object about as big as a baseball soared toward the white clouds with a siren scream, dwindled to the size of a dot and then faded from sight.

Sixteen seconds later powerful glasses might have revealed a spoon of water thirty feet high nearly seven miles out in Long Island Sound. A

Continued on page 3, column 3

GERMANS THINK ARABIC INCIDENT DANGER REMOVED

Have No More Fear That It Will Cause Trouble with United States.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—It is stated on the best authority that the Arabic incident may be considered as eliminated as a source of discord between Germany and America; or, at least, it is regarded by the German government as in that light.

Moreover, Germany, in its desire to continue its friendly relations with the United States, has adopted before the sinking of the Arabic a policy designed to settle completely the submarine problem as affecting America on the basis of good will and mutual understanding.

This is shown clearly by the statement of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg last night to The Associated Press, particularly his concluding remark that not until all the circumstances had been cleared up would it be possible to say "whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions," in which case Germany would give complete satisfaction to the United States.

The Chancellor twice referred to the instructions given to submarine commanders. He did not specify in detail the nature of these instructions, but they are designed to prevent a repetition of the Lusitania case and to provide opportunity for escape for American non-combatants torpedoed ships.

Having given these instructions, Germany asked suspension of judgment on the Arabic case until the facts were ascertained, being confident it would be shown that the sinking of the vessel was not an unprovoked attack without warning by a German submarine, but was attributable either to a mistake or to some act on the part of the Arabic.

Should it develop, however, that a submarine acted contrary to instructions ample reparation will be offered.

Wonders at Americans' Choice.

Germany is still unable to understand why Americans in these troubled times travel on belligerent ships instead of taking American or other neutral steamers, barge since they in some instances insist on taking passage on vessels belonging to belligerents, Germany will continue to provide for their safety.

It is not a term to note the remarks made by the Chancellor after the sinking of the Arabic, but Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg showed genuine interest in the state of feeling in the United States concerning the sinking of the Arabic and expressed the hope that the American people would not form an opinion on the basis of conflicting statements, giving only one side of the story. He spoke with emphasis of Germany's desire to maintain the friendship of America.

The Chancellor appeared to be in good health and spirits and greatly encouraged by the successes of the Germans in the Eastern campaign. The interview was short, as the Chancellor was hurrying away for a conference with Emperor William at his field headquarters.

Facts Still Uncertain.

With reference to the feeling reported in the United States regarding the Arabic case, the "Frankfort Gazette" says editorially, according to the Overseas News Agency:

"English reports are so confused, so lacking in clearness, that the assumption may be permitted either that the Arabic was not torpedoed at all, but struck a mine, or that the German submarine was attacked before she fired the fatal torpedo. We know for

Continued on page 2, column 1

Assured Pledge to Safeguard Americans Will Be Made.

WILSON WANTS NO MORE DELAY

Intends Arabic Case to Settle Whole Question at Issue.

ENVOY SEES LANSING

Foreign Office Believed Preparing the People to Meet American Demands.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 26.—The feeling that an amicable understanding with Germany is virtually assured was prevalent in administration circles to-night, based on the belief that the German government will make a plain statement of its intention to abide by international law in protecting the lives of Americans on the seas, and will declare the sinking of the Arabic, if it is illegal, to have been contrary to instructions to submarine commanders to safeguard American lives.

While the government has not been advised of the issuing of such instructions, the statement of the Imperial Chancellor, as well as Ambassador von Bernstorff's memorandum to the State Department, indicates very strongly that they have been issued. An explicit statement from Germany that such is the case is looked for as the first step toward a pacific adjustment.

Incidentally, it is the President's intention to make the present case the occasion for a settlement of the Lusitania controversy.

Nothing short of the expected avowal by Germany, it is believed, will satisfy this government. The administration is not concerned merely with the sinking of the Arabic, but takes the attitude that the whole issue involved must be settled now. This settlement can come about in only two ways—either through a break in relations or a complete change in Germany's attitude.

Question of Principle.

President Wilson considers the question one of a broad principle, and not of the destruction of the Arabic. On the principle that Americans have a right to protection from their government when travelling on the seas in ships of any flag, the United States will demand of Germany as the price of friendly relations that this right be explicitly acknowledged.

The German Ambassador called on Secretary Lansing to-day, and, while he had no instructions from his government, he was able to assure the Secretary that Germany was prepared to yield on the question of attacking passenger ships. He expressed himself as hopeful that an amicable understanding might be reached, and stated that Germany was sincerely desirous of maintaining peaceful relations with the United States.

The American government, while appreciative of the ambassador's efforts to bring about an understanding, is unalterably opposed to a long discussion, and will insist that the German government give immediate assurance that American lives will be protected. There is every confidence that this will be done.

It is understood that Germany will revive her proposal of a modus vivendi for relaxation of British restrictions on neutral commerce. In German quarters it is said that this step, which has been in contemplation in Germany for some time, can now be announced, because of the victories in Poland. German officials, it is explained, consider that the victories in the campaign against the Russians permit Germany to recede a step on the sea.

The statement of the German Chancellor that it was still impossible to determine whether the submarine commander exceeded his instructions in destroying the Arabic, is taken as an indication that Berlin is not yet assured that the Arabic was sunk without justification.

Breaking the News Gently.

Officials believe that the Foreign Office is breaking the news gently to the German public, preparatory to an open statement of its intention to offer acceptable guarantees to the United States. It has been common knowledge in official quarters here that Germany's reluctance to give a satisfactory

If Constantinople Falls

Frank H. Simonds's weekly review of the war in next Sunday's Tribune is on the immediate and eventual results of the Allies' success in forcing the Dardanelles. London says this will happen before the end of September. Yet there has been little genuine progress.

This puzzling situation which means so much to the waiting world will be made clear to you by Mr. Simonds's article and the accompanying map in next Sunday's issue of

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